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Claims:

1. A test kit for detecting microbial contaminations in non-sterile products, particularly according to GMP guidelines, including cosmetics and foodstuffs, which test kit comprises at least one DNA fragment comprising the following SEQ IDs and spacers:
 - (a) a forward primer (SEQ ID forward primer);
 - (b) a probe (SEQ ID probe);
 - (c) a reverse primer (SEQ ID reverse primer);
 - (d) optionally a spacer between forward primer and probe,
 - (e) optionally a spacer between probe and reverse primer,
 - (f) optionally a spacer upstream from the forward primer,
 - (g) optionally a spacer downstream from the reverse primer,the SEQ IDs [(SEQ ID forward primer), (SEQ ID probe), and (SEQ ID reverse primer)] also comprising variants wherein one, two or three nucleotides have been substituted, deleted and/or inserted, the variant essentially having the same function as the sequence of the SEQ IDs [(SEQ ID forward primer), (SEQ ID probe), and (SEQ ID reverse primer)],
with probes, the function of binding to DNA, and
with primers, the function of binding to DNA and providing an extendable 3' end for the DNA polymerase,
the spacers comprising 0-40 nucleotides,
the DNA fragment, selected from the group of
 - (i) for *Staphylococcus aureus*
SEQ ID No. 6 as forward primer
SEQ ID No. 7 as probe, and

- SEQ ID No. 8 as reverse primer
 - (ii) for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - SEQ ID No. 9 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 10 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 11 as reverse primer
 - (iii) for *Escherichia coli*
 - SEQ ID No. 12 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 13 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 14 as reverse primer
 - (iv) for *Salmonella ssp.*
 - SEQ ID No. 15 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 16 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 17 as reverse primer
 - (v) for bacteria
 - SEQ ID No. 18 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 19 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 20 as reverse primer
 - (vi) for enterobacteriaceae
 - SEQ ID No. 44 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 46 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 45 as reverse primer
 - (vii) for enterobacteriaceae (16S rRNA)
 - SEQ ID No. 47 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 48 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 49 as reverse primer

or additionally all those sequences which are complementary to the above sequences from SEQ ID No. 6 to 49.

2. A method of detecting microorganisms in products, particularly in drugs or cosmetics, said method comprising the following steps:

- a) use of primers and fluorescence-labelled probes having the appropriate sequences and variations thereof,
 - (i) for *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - SEQ ID No. 6 as forward primer

- SEQ ID No. 7 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 8 as reverse primer
- (ii) for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - SEQ ID No. 9 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 10 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 11 as reverse primer
- (iii) for *Escherichia coli*
 - SEQ ID No. 12 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 13 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 14 as reverse primer
- (iv) for *Salmonella ssp.*
 - SEQ ID No. 15 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 16 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 17 as reverse primer
- (v) for bacteria
 - SEQ ID No. 18 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 19 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 20 as reverse primer
- (vi) for enterobacteriaceae
 - SEQ ID No. 44 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 46 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 45 as reverse primer
- (vii) for enterobacteriaceae (16S rRNA)
 - SEQ ID No. 47 as forward primer
 - SEQ ID No. 48 as probe, and
 - SEQ ID No. 49 as reverse primer

or additionally all those sequences which are complementary to the above sequences from SEQ ID No. 6 to 49;

- b) propagating the DNA using PCR, and
- c) irradiating with specific wavelengths exciting the fluorescent dye,
- d) measuring and quantifying the emission of the excited fluorescent dye.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the preparation of the probes is based on the TaqMan detection technology.